

(iii) The dutiable status of gifts pursuant to section 321, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1321);

(iv) The eligibility of vehicles used in international traffic pursuant to section 332(a), Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1322(a)), and other instruments of international traffic generally for duty-free entry;

(v) Prohibition from entry of merchandise produced by convict, forced, or indentured labor (19 U.S.C. 1307);

(vi) The entry or valuation of merchandise;

(vii) Liens in cases arising under section 564, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1564);

(viii) Bills of lading, carriers' certificates, or rights in respect of merchandise, cases arising under section 483 or 484(c), (h), or (i), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1483, 1484(c), (h), (i));

(ix) Trademarks, trade names, copyrights, patents, and related matters;

(x) Country of origin marking requirements of section 304, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1304);

(xi) Psittacine or other birds, bird feathers, bird skins, monkeys, dogs, cats, and other animals and pets prohibited entry or subject to restrictions and controls on entry;

(xii) Entry of articles admitted temporarily free of duty under bond as provided in Schedule 8, Part 5C, Tariff Schedules of the United States and Chapter 98, Subchapter XIII, HTSUS (19 U.S.C. 1202), and entry of articles admitted temporarily free of duty under A.T.A. Carnets, as provided in § 114.22(a) of this chapter;

(xiii) Tonnage taxes (regular, special, and discriminatory) and light money;

(xiv) The entry, clearance and use of vessels and permits for them to proceed coastwise;

(xv) The regulation of vessels in the foreign, coastal, fishing, and other trades of the United States;

(xvi) The limitation of the use of foreign vessels in waters under the jurisdiction of the United States;

(xvii) Salvage operations by vessels within the territorial waters of the United States (46 U.S.C. 316);

(xviii) The assessment and collection of duties on equipment or repairs of vessels or aircraft under section 466,

Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1466), and the remission or refund of such duties;

(xix) Requirements for entry, clearance, and use of aircraft;

(xx) The arrival or departure and the use of motor vehicles, railway trains, or other vehicles;

(xxi) Adequacy of premises at Customs bonded warehouses and control of the merchandise stored therein;

(xxii) Use of protective Customs seals and labels; and

(xxiii) The itineraries of foreign vessels which had been submitted for an advisory ruling to determine whether the primary object of a contemplated voyage would be considered to unlawful coastwise trade (see § 4.80a(d) of this chapter).

[T.D. 81-168, 46 FR 32565, June 24, 1981, as amended by T.D. 85-123, 50 FR 29954, July 23, 1985; T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51255, Dec. 21, 1988; T.D. 97-82, 62 FR 51770, Oct. 3, 1997]

§ 103.12 Exemptions.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(b), the disclosure requirements of 5 U.S.C. 552(a) are not applicable to U.S. Customs Service records which relate to the following:

(a) *Matters kept secret pursuant to Executive order.* Matters specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and which are, in fact, properly classified pursuant to such Executive order (see 31 CFR part 2).

(b) *Certain internal rules and procedures.* Information relating solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency.

(c) *Matters exempt from disclosure by statute.* Information specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than 5 U.S.C. 552b), if the statute (1) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on the issue, or (2) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld.

(d) *Privileged or confidential information.* Trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from any person which is privileged or confidential.

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(e) *Certain inter-agency or intra-agency correspondence.* Inter-agency or intra-agency memoranda or letters which would not be available by law to a private party in litigation with the agency.

(f) *Material involving personal privacy.* Personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

(g) *Certain investigatory records.* Records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such enforcement records or information:

(1) Could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings;

(2) Would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication;

(3) Could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

(4) Could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of a confidential source, including a State, local or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of a record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source;

(5) Would disclose techniques for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law; or

(6) Could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual.

(h) *Certain pending criminal investigations.* Whenever a request is made which involves access to records described in paragraph (g)(1) of this section and—

(1) The investigation or proceeding involves a possible violation of criminal law; and

(2) There is reason to believe that the subject of the investigation or proceeding is not aware of its pendency,

and disclosure of the existence of the records could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, Customs may, during only such times as that circumstance continues, treat the records as not subject to the requirements of this part.

(i) *Certain informant records.* Whenever informant records maintained by Customs under an informant's name or personal identifier are requested by a third party according to the informant's name or personal identifier, Customs may treat the records as not subject to the requirements of this part unless the informant's status as an informant has been officially confirmed.

[T.D. 81-168, 46 FR 32565, June 24, 1981, as amended by T.D. 88-22, 53 FR 12937, Apr. 20, 1988]

§ 103.13 Segregability of records.

(a) *Reasonably segregable portions.* Where the record requested contains information which is exempt from disclosure under 5 U.S.C. 552(b) and § 103.12, the reasonably segregable portions of the record shall be made available to the requester. For purposes of this section, the term “reasonably segregable portions” means those portions of the record: (1) Which are not exempt from disclosure by 5 U.S.C. 552(b) and § 103.12; (2) which, after deletion of the exempt material, still convey meaningful and nonmisleading information; and (3) from which it can reasonably be assumed that a skillful and knowledgeable person could not reconstruct the exempt portions.

(b) *Petitions by American manufacturers, producers, or wholesalers.* Identifying data is not to be deleted from petitions filed by American manufacturers, producers, and wholesalers pursuant to section 516, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1516). See part 175 of this chapter.

Subpart B—Production or Disclosure in Federal, State, Local, and Foreign Proceedings

SOURCE: T.D. 96-36, 61 FR 19838, May 3, 1996, unless otherwise noted.